Boarmia cinctaria.

Geometra cinctaria, Schiff. Wien. Verz. p. 101; Hübn. Geom. fig. 166.
Boarmia cinctaria, Treit. Schmett. vi. 1, p. 188; Dup. Lép. vii. pl. clix. figs. 2, 3.
Selidosema cinctaria, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1892, p. 105.
Boarmia insolita, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) i. p. 396 (1878); Ill. Typ. Lep. Het. iii. p. 34, pl. xlix. fig. 5 (1879).

There was a fine series from Oiwake and Yesso in Pryer's collection. My native collector took specimens at Hakodate in June.

Some of the specimens are identical with European examples, but others are of the pale form which Butler has described as *insolita*, a variety of *B. cinctaria*, which, according to Græser, also occurs in Amurland.

Distribution. Europe; Altai; Eastern Siberia; Amur; Japan; Yesso.

[To be continued.]

XXXII.—*On a new Mouse from Damaraland.*

By W. E. de Winton.

In a paper on a small collection of rodents made by Mr. C. J. Andersson in Damaraland, Mr. Oldfield Thomas (P. Z. S. 1882, p. 266) refers four specimens of a mouse to *Mus silaceus*, Wagn. This determination was found to be wrong by Mr. Thomas himself on visiting the Munich Museum some years later, when he was able to examine Wagner's type. As I have lately been working at the rodents of South Africa, Mr. Thomas very kindly asked me to look at these mice, giving me the benefit of his valuable notes and drawings of the skull of *Mus silaceus* made on the spot. I find the Damaraland mice belong to an undescribed species of a group of which I believe the form hitherto known is *Mus nigricauda* from the same locality and described in the paper referred to above.

The species may be known as

Mus damarensis, sp. n.

Size somewhat larger than *Mus sylvaticus*. Fur long and soft, of that peculiar colour usually associated with desert-living species. Colour above reddish fawn or isabelline, sparingly sprinkled with very fine darker hairs, the colour richest along the dorsal line, fading gradually into grey on the sides and cheeks, all the lower parts with the feet and hands pure white, the hairs being white to their bases. Ears

very large, covered inside and out with short reddish hairs. Whiskers long and numerous. Tail long, about equal in length to the head and body; the proximal half having short hairs of the same colour as the back; on the distal portion the fine silky hairs gradually lengthen till it may be called bushy; these longer hairs are almost liver-colour throughout. The scales, which are almost entirely concealed by the hair throughout the length of the tail, are exceedingly fine, about twenty to the centimetre. The feet are thick in the digital portion, the pads very large and rounded, entirely covering the fore part of the foot. The claws of both fore and hind feet are very small and curved, almost concealed by the hairs.

The actual locality of the type (B. M. no. 97. 2. 18. 1) is unknown, but one of the specimens is endorsed "Otjimbinque, Damaraland."

Measurements (taken from the skin):—

Head and body 135 millim.; tail 135*; ear (relaxed) 20·5; hind foot (relaxed) 24.

The skull is chiefly remarkable in having extremely wide open infraorbital openings and very short snout. The supraorbital ridges are well developed, but not beaded. The teeth are rather broad. The palate narrow and furrowed; the foramina extend back about half the length of $\frac{m.1}{}$, the back of the palate is even with the back of the molars.

Measurements:—Skull 31 millim.; br. 16; constr. 4·5; nasals 10·5 × 2·5; interpar. 4·5 × 9·5; hens. to back of pal. 13·1; pal. foram. 7·5; $\frac{m.3}{}$ 5·3; diastema 7·5; br. outside $\frac{ms.1}{}$ 6, inside 2·5; mandible, length (bone only) 17, to tips of incisors 20, height 9·2.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

January 6, 1897.—Dr. Henry Hicks, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

1. 'On the Structure of the Skull of a Pliosaur.' By C. W. Andrews, Esq., B.Sc., F.G.S.

The paper deals with a specimen of the Plesiosaurian known as *Pliosaurus ferox*, Sauvage, obtained by Mr. A. N. Leeds from the Oxford Clay near Peterborough, and now in the British Museum,

* The tail of the type specimen being broken, this measurement is taken from another specimen (B. M. no. 81. 8. 3. 11) from the same locality of about the same size.